

Burnley Parliamentary Constituency

This is the second bulletin of 2015 produced by Northern Housing Consortium (NHC) providing analysis of housing-related data for the Parliamentary Constituencies in the North of England. The report provides analysis of the impacts of welfare reform and the housing market in the constituency.

We have used the following symbols to indicate your performance against the relevant regional or national statistics.



Above average



Reference point



Below average

Financial Distress



ONS figures show that in the year ending in June 2015, there were 37,000 people aged over 16 years old in employment (64.3%) in Burnley. There are 38,000 jobs in the constituency which equates to 0.70 jobs per 16-64 year old compared to 0.77 across the North West.



Experimental Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit statistics produced by Jobcentre Plus shows that there were 1,515 such claimants in November 2015 (2.8% of 16-64 year olds), which is a 0.2% increase the previous year. This compares to 2.4% of people in the region (a 0.1% increase).



The latest Government data shows that there were 20,960 children in low income families in the constituency in August 2013 (23.9% of all children). Over four-fifths were in families in receipt of Income Support or Jobseekers Allowance while 13.4%, in families in receipt of Council Tax Credit and with less than 60% of median income.



Trinity ward (37.1%) had the greatest concentration of such children followed by Daneshouse with Stoneyholme (31.1%). Trinity also has a higher than average proportion of children living in a family in receipt of Income Support or JSA (89.4%).

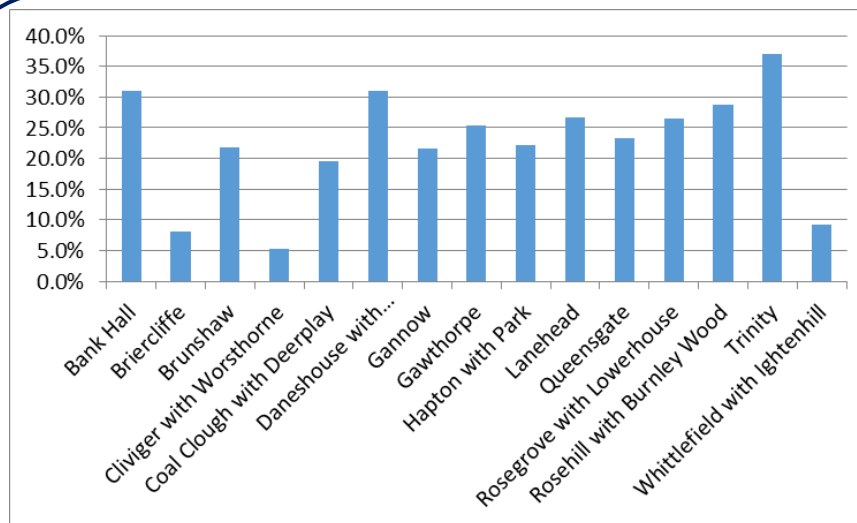


Figure 1: Percentage of children in low income families

Housing Market



In 2014/15, there were 29 homeless acceptances by Burnley Council which is a 35.6% decrease on the 45 acceptances in 2009/10. A total of 9 households were found temporary accommodation and there were 21 households that were not found accommodation at the end of March 2015 despite a duty being owed.



In October 2014, the total number of vacant homes was 2,458. This is a 23.9% decrease from 3,232 in 2009 compared with the 7.9% decrease in Lancashire. Long-term vacants fell by 30.7% over the same period. There was a total of 155 social vacants and 16 were classed as long-term vacant (10.3%).



As at April 2014, there were 2,001 households on the housing waiting list in Burnley. This is an 11.7% decrease on the previous year 2,265. However, this figure represented a large rise on previous years and the long-term trend is a 513.8% increase on 2009 figures.



There are some clear signs of a recovery in the housing market with an increase in sales between 2009 and 2014 (41.5%) with greatest increase in sales of detached properties (ONS). The data also shows median house prices were highest in 2014 (£85,000).



As figure 2 shows, median house prices and pay have not grown at the same rate. Median house prices grew while median gross pay fell (ASHE) in 2014. As a result, the affordability ratio grew to 4.5 from 3.8 between 2013 and 2014.

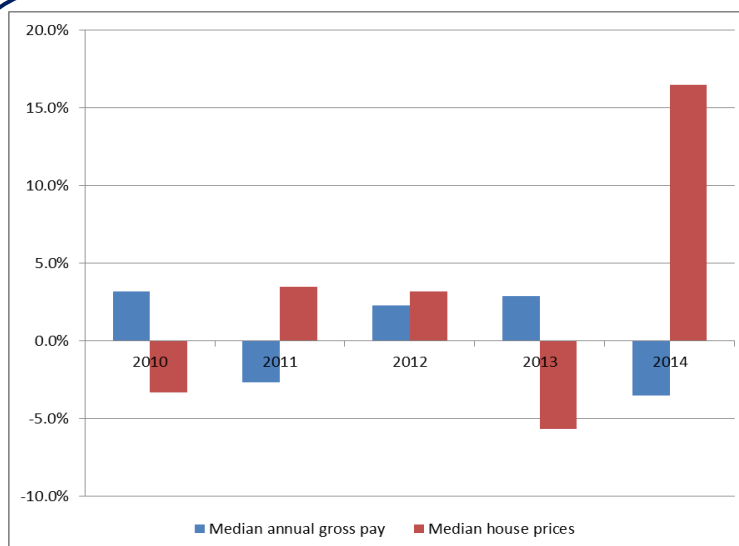


Figure 2: % change in house prices and pay

If you have any queries regarding the content of the APPG briefings, please contact:
Barry Turnbull, Policy Services Officer, 0191 5661030 or barry.turnbull@northern-consortium.org.uk